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DEVICE FOR PRODUCING CIGARETTE PACKAGES

Description

5 The invention relates to an apparatus for producing
cigarette packs for a formed cigarette group which can
be pushed out of a cigarette magazine containing
vertical shafts for a respective row of stacked
cigarettes, the cigarette group, subsequent to the
10 magazine, being able to be transported via a conveying
section or diverter for forming the cigarette group
into a pocket of a cigarette conveyor.

In conventional cigarette packs, the cigarette group is
15 formed in such a way that horizontal rows of the
cigarettes, to be precise two or three rows, are
formed. The invention is concerned with more complex
formations of cigarettes within a cigarette group and
with the production of such formations.

20 The object on which the invention is based is to design
an apparatus for producing cigarette groups, in
particular a cigarette magazine having guiding and
conveying elements, in such a way that, during the
25 removal of the cigarette group from the cigarette
magazine and up to the point of transfer to an
adjoining cigarette conveyor, the desired formation of
the cigarettes is created automatically as a result of
the transportation.

30 To achieve this object, the apparatus according to the
invention is characterized in that at least some of the
cigarettes, preferably arranged in vertical rows, and
at least lateral push rods for pushing the cigarettes
35 out of the cigarette magazine can be moved transversely
in the region of the conveying section or diverter in
order to produce the formation of the group with

directly adjacent cigarettes.

The formation of the cigarette group is preferably such that a plurality of vertical rows are arranged beside one another, the rows having a different number of cigarettes, specifically comprising in particular two or three stacked cigarettes. The rows comprising two cigarettes here are to be positioned in a "saddle configuration", that is to say "in stagger", with respect to the cigarettes of the adjacent rows made up of three cigarettes.

The elongate push rods which enter each shaft of the cigarette magazine to push out the cigarettes are designed in a particular way. Owing to their size and relative position, the push rods cause either two or three stacked cigarettes to be pushed out. The diverter is designed in such a way that during the conveying movement a transverse displacement of the cigarettes occurs, thereby forming a closely packed (transverse) configuration, and in addition the cigarettes of the rows made up of two stacks of cigarettes are supported by lower and/or upper guiding elements, specifically guiding ribs. A completely formed cigarette group is accordingly transferred to the cigarette conveyor or to a pocket thereof.

Further particular features of the invention are explained in more detail below with reference to the drawings, in which:

- fig. 1 shows a (lower) part of a cigarette magazine in vertical section,
- fig. 2 shows the cigarette magazine according to fig. 1 in the horizontal region in a lower section plane,
- fig. 3 shows a representation analogous to fig. 2 with the position of the elements changed,
- fig. 4 shows a further representation corresponding to

fig. 3 with the position of the elements changed again,
fig. 5 shows a cross section in the region of the cigarette magazine corresponding to section plane V-V in fig. 3,
5 fig. 6 shows a cross section in the region of a section plane VI-VI of fig. 3,
fig. 7 shows a cross section in the region of a cigarette conveyor corresponding to section
10 plane VII-VII of fig. 4.

When packing cigarettes 10 - or comparable elongate objects - the cigarettes 10 fed in with parallel orientation, but without formation, are initially
15 combined into specially formed cigarette groups 11. Such a cigarette group 11 then corresponds to the content of a cigarette pack.

To form the cigarette groups 11, the cigarettes 10 are
20 introduced into a cigarette magazine 12 whose lower region comprises a plurality of vertical shafts 13 situated beside one another. These are delimited from one another by likewise vertical, thin shaft walls 14. Each shaft 13 contains a vertical row of cigarettes 10
25 arranged individually one above the other in a tightly packed configuration (fig. 1, fig. 5).

To form a cigarette group 11, a corresponding number of cigarettes 10 are pushed out of the shafts 13 at the
30 lower end, to be precise at least one cigarette 10 from each shaft 13. In the present case, two or three cigarettes 10 at a time are pushed out of a shaft 13 to produce a specially formed cigarette group 11. The number of the shafts 13 belonging to a unit which are
35 situated next to one another corresponds to the number of the rows of cigarettes 10 to be pushed out per operating cycle.

Push rods 15, 16, 17, 18 are used to push a cigarette group 11 out of the cigarette magazine 12. These are elongate arms with a substantially rectangular cross-sectional profile which are mounted on one side on a common carrier 19. All of the push rods 15 .. 18 are moved from an initial position on a rear side of the cigarette magazine 12 (on the right in fig. 1 and fig. 2) through the shafts 13 in the lower region thereof by displacement until they reach an end position (fig. 1, fig. 4) in which the cigarette group 11 formed has reached a transportation position, specifically a pocket 20 of a cigarette conveyor 21.

The push rods 15 .. 18 have different cross-sectional dimensions, specifically a different width and/or height. Two central push rods 15 are used to push out a respective row 22 made up of three stacked cigarettes. The push rods 15 have a transverse dimension which is slightly less than the internal space within a shaft 13. Adjacent thereto, two cigarettes 10, that is to say a row 23 made up of two stacked cigarettes 10, are to be pushed out by means of the correspondingly formed push rods 16. When being pushed out of the cigarette magazine 12, these cigarettes should be offset in terms of height with respect to the cigarettes 10 of the adjacent rows 22 (fig. 6). The push rods 16 are smaller in height than the push rods 15 and are also positioned at a distance from a lower boundary or base plate 24.

Adjacent push rods 17 are comparable with the push rods 15 as regards their height. They are used to push out a row 22 containing three cigarettes 10. The push rods 17 have a narrower width and are arranged offset within the associated shafts 13, specifically being positioned in the shaft 13 on a side facing the adjacent push rods 16 (fig. 5). This results in a gap being formed at the side facing the push rod 18.

The outer push rods 18 are used to push out rows 23

containing two cigarettes 10, are therefore correspondingly arranged and dimensioned, but with a narrower width, thus being of thin-walled design. The push rods 18 are positioned (in the initial position) centrally with respect to the associated shaft 13.

The formation of the cigarette group 11 is completed during the conveying movement of a cigarette group 11 from the cigarette magazine 12 to the cigarette conveyor 21. As can be seen in particular in fig. 7, in the present exemplary embodiment the cigarette group 11 comprises eight vertical rows 22, 23, in each case made up of two or three stacked cigarettes 10. Rows 23 containing two cigarettes 10 are in each case provided on the outside. Two rows 22 containing cigarettes 10 situated beside one another at the same height are located in the center of the cigarette group 11. This formation of a cigarette group 11 is particularly suitable for cigarette packs of the type comprising a hinged-lid box with round side walls.

The offset (saddle configuration) of the cigarettes 10 in the rows 23 with respect to the rows 22 is predetermined in the region of the cigarette magazine 12. The respectively lower cigarettes 10 in selected shafts 13 are provided at the bottom end with spacers which support the lower cigarettes 10 of the rows 23 at an appropriate distance - approximately half a cigarette diameter - from the base plate 24. These spacers are ribs, to be precise bottom ribs 25, which extend along the base plate 24 approximately centrally within the shafts 13 associated with the rows 23. The push rods 16, 18 entering these shafts 13 are moved above the bottom ribs 25. The respectively lower cigarette 10 of the rows 23 rests on the associated bottom rib 25. The bottom ribs 25 acting as supporting element extend over the entire conveying section for the cigarettes 10, that is to say as far as the cigarette conveyor 21. The cigarettes 10 of the rows 22

rest - between the bottom ribs 25 - directly on the base plate 24.

5 The cigarette magazine 12 is situated at a distance from the cigarette conveyor 21. Arranged in the region of this interspace is a shaped part 26, also referred to as a diverter, which brings the cigarettes 10, or the pushed-out cigarette group 11, into the end formation during the transporting movement. The shaped
10 part 26 is mounted on the common base plate 24 and is designed essentially as a channel of closed cross section with side walls 27 and a covering wall 28. The rows 22 containing three cigarettes 10 arranged one above the other lie in an approximately fitting manner
15 between the base plate 24 and covering wall 28. The cigarettes 10 of the rows 23 are also kept at a distance with respect to the covering wall 28, to be precise by means of upper ribs, specifically top ribs 29. The ribs 25, 29 simultaneously form lateral guides
20 for the cigarettes 10 of the rows 22. The cigarettes 10 of the marginal rows 23 are provided, at least on the upper side, with a special guide, specifically with a guiding lug 30 which partially surrounds the upper contour of the upper cigarettes 10 in a form-fitting
25 manner. This prevents cigarettes 10 of the adjacent rows 22, 23 interfering with one another during the transportation.

A particular feature involves the cigarettes 10, which
30 are pushed out at a distance from one another owing to the configuration of the shafts 13 or because of the shaft walls 14, being pushed until they are in a tightly packed configuration against one another by transverse movement in the region of the shaped part
35 (fig. 6, fig. 7). This is achieved by the shaped part 26 having a funnel-shaped cross section which tapers in the direction of movement of the cigarettes 10, specifically by the side walls 27 with converging inner faces 31. The transverse displacement of the cigarettes

10 is accompanied by a corresponding transverse displacement of at least the marginal push rods 18. These are loaded in the transverse direction during the advancing movement, with the result that they follow
5 the contour of the shaped part 26 and are moved inwardly, specifically being elastically deformed inwardly (fig. 4) in order to allow problem-free deformation of these marginal push rods 18. Marginal shaft walls 14 are designed with a smaller dimension in
10 the push-out direction of the cigarettes 10 (fig. 2).

The guiding or supporting ribs, specifically the bottom ribs 24 and the top ribs 29, follow the transverse displacement of the marginal cigarettes 10, the ribs
15 25, 29 having a contour of varying width forming an upper or lower supporting surface for the cigarettes 10, with the result that the ribs 25, 29 provide optimum support during the transportation in the region of the shaped part 26 and with regard to the transverse
20 movement.

The transverse movement or transverse deformation of the marginal push rods 18 during the pushing-out movement is brought about by means of positionally
25 fixed guide elements against which the push rods 18 bear during the pushing-out movement. These are supporting rollers 32 which are each mounted laterally beside the path of movement of the push rods with a vertical axis of rotation. The supporting rollers 32
30 bear against the outside of the push rods 18. The relative position of the supporting rollers 32 on the one hand and the shape and position of the push rods 18 on the other hand is chosen so that during the pushing-out movement a deformation of the push rods 18 and a
35 transverse movement toward one another take place within the outer shafts 13. The push rods 18 may be completely (elastically) deformable. In the present exemplary embodiment, thin-walled end regions 33 of the push rods 18 are anchored in the block-shaped carrier

19 such that an elastic deformation of these end regions 33 can take place at the point where they emerge from the carrier 19, with the result that the push rods 18 are brought into an oblique position (fig. 4). The end regions 33 are fixed in a slightly converging relative position in slots of the carrier 19. In addition, or as an alternative, front ends of the push rods 18 may be guided inwardly, with corresponding transverse displacement of the cigarettes 10 in question, by the converging inner faces 31 of the shaped part 26.

The cigarettes 10 in adjacent shafts 13, specifically cigarettes 10 associated with the push rods 16 and 17, are also displaced transversely by the shaped part 26 to form the tightly packed configuration. In order to facilitate the movement relative to the push rods 16, 17, the end faces 34, 35 thereof are beveled in the direction of displacement of the cigarettes 10 (fig. 2 to fig. 4).

The pocket 20 of the cigarette conveyor 21 is also matched to the particular formation of the cigarette group 11. At its upper and lower, or radially outer and inner, pocket walls, each pocket 20 has projections 36, 37 which enter cutouts or gaps formed by rows 23 containing a smaller number of cigarettes 10 (fig. 7). The projections 36, 37 extend in a continuation of the bottom ribs 25 or top ribs 29, but based on the arrangement of the cigarettes 10 in the tightly packed configuration within the cigarette group 11.

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List of references

- 10 cigarette
- 11 cigarette group
- 12 cigarette magazine
- 13 shaft
- 14 shaft wall
- 15 push rod
- 16 push rod
- 17 push rod
- 18 push rod
- 19 carrier
- 20 pocket
- 21 cigarette conveyor
- 22 row
- 23 row
- 24 base plate
- 25 bottom rib
- 26 shaped part
- 27 side wall
- 28 covering wall ?
- 29 top rib
- 30 guiding lug
- 31 inner face
- 32 supporting roller
- 33 end region
- 34 end face
- 35 end face
- 36 projection
- 37 projection